FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 47.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 37.]

The Celestial Army.

I stood by the open casement,
And looked upon the night,
And saw the westward-going stars
Pass slowly out of sight.

Slowly the bright procession
Went down the gleaming arch,
And my soul discerned the music
Of the long triumphal march;

Till the great celestial army,
Stretching far beyond the poles,
Became the eternal symbol
Of the mighty march of souls.

Onward, forever onward,
Red Mars led down his clan;
And the Moon, like a mailed maiden,
Was riding in the van.

And some were bright in beauty,
And some were faint and small,
But these might be in their greater heights
The noblest of them all.

Downward, forever downward,
Behind earth's dusky shore,
They passed into the unknown night,
They passed and were no more.

No more? oh, say not so!
And downward is not just;
For the sight is weak and the sense is dim
That looks through heated dust.

The stars and the mailed moon,
Though they seem to sink and die,
Still sweep with their embattled lines
An endless reach of sky.

And though the hills of Death
May hide the bright array,
The marshaled brotherhood of souls
Still keeps its onward way.

Upward, forever upward,
I see their march sublime,
And hear the glorious music
Of the conquerors of Time.

And long let me remember,
That the palest, faintest one
May to diviner vision be
A bright and blazing sun.

—*T. Buchanan Read.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

Harper & Brothers have re-published in book form "Lorna Doone," a Romance of Exmoor, by R. D. Blackmore. Price $1. An old tale of the savage deeds of the outlaw Doones in Bagworthy forest Devonshire, in the reign of Charles II., and a really good novel that will repay three or four readings; one we are glad to have in substantial shape, having worn out two paper covered copies. It is a book which may be truly said to have "had a grand success," not taking the public by storm, but gradually winning its way to a sixth edition. It is a story full of pathos, humor and action told in the first person by the hero, John Redd, yeoman and church warden, who tells among other things, of eating "batates," the new root from "Amerikv." The Doones, of Doone Gate, were traitors and outlaws who harried the surrounding country and in one of their raids had killed John's father. The description of their return home after this act is worthy of Sir Walter Scott.

"Heavy men and large of statue, reckless how they bore their guns or how they sat their horses, with leather jerkins and long boots, and iron plates on breast and head, plunder heaped behind their saddles and flagons slung in front of them. Some had carcasses of sheep swinging with their skins on, others had deer, and one had a child flung across his saddle bow. Whether the child was dead or alive was beyond my vision, only it hung head downward there and must take the chance of it."

This child is Lorna Doone, whom John Redd afterwards rescues and of course, they fall in love with each other, but the novel is something more than a love story.

From the same house we have "Dialect Tales." By Sherwood Bonner. Illustrated. Price $1.75. Most of these tales appeared first in Harper's Monthly. They are by a Kentucky lady, who has lately died, and contain some of the best negro dialect we have seen in print, quite equal to "Uncle Remus." "*Aunt Anniky's Teeth*," is one of the most laughable and admirably told. Aunt Anniky, an old family darkey is a splendid sick nurse and in gratitude for her care of his wife during a long illness her "old young mar's Charles" promises her a handsome present and allows her to choose what it shall be.

"Well, mas' Charles," said she "to tell you the livin' tufe, my soul and body is a yearnin' for a hansum chany set o' teef."

She gets her teeth and rejoicing in their possession continues her sick nursing, in the course of which she is called to 'tend uncle Ned, an old darkie who lives alone and is down with fever, who agrees to pay her with a pig if she brings him through.

Sleep overtakes the nurse by the bedside of the patient, who "was a perishin' an' a burnin' wid thirst." Having vainly tried to wake his nurse, uncle Ned reached out his hand for a glass with cracked ice that he knew was on the table.

"I felt aroun' feeble and slow, till my fingers teched a glass. I pulled it to me, and run my han' in and grabbed de ice, as I 'sposed, and flung it in my mouf, an' crunched an' crunched——."

Here there was an awful panse. Then uncle Ned pointed his thumb at Anniky, who had come with him to lay the case before mars' Charles, and said in a hollow voice: "*It was Anniky's teef.*"

Mar's Charles seeing no way out of the trouble proposes in desperation that they should get married, to which both parties unwillingly consent, Ned to save his pigs, and Anniky with the determination "to fatten dem pigs o' his'n and sell 'em nex Christmas fur money 'nouf to git a new string o' chany teef."

Mar's Charles, so that they might begin wedded life peacefully agrees to give Anniky another set of teeth, after getting which she goes over to uncle Ned's to clean up the cabin before coming as a bride to take possession. This was too much for Uncle Ned's philosophy, who sends her a letter, written by mar's Charles' little daughter whom he takes into his confidence, telling her "dat weddin' aint a gwine to come off—you cleans up too much ter suit me. I aint use to so much water splashin' roun'. An' you got too much tongue." As fur havin' the law, I'se a leavin' these parts an' I takes de pigs wid me. You can't fin' *dem* and you can't fin' me." After telling her he has another wife, was born a bachelor and intended to die one, he winds up with a promise, if she will "say no mo' bout dis marryin' business," to come back some day. Next morning uncle Ned and the pigs were missing, and the letter duly delivered by the writer to aunt Anniky.

"Powers above!" was her only comment. Then, after a pause to collect her thoughts, she exclaimed:

"Run to yer pappy, honey, quick, and ax him if he's gwine ter stick to his bargain 'bout the teef. You know he plintedly said dey was a *weddin' gif*."

Being assured that she could keep the teeth, she exclaimed with a cheerful laugh:

"Den its all right. Bless you chile, *it waz the teef I wanted not de man*. An' honey you jes' sen' word to dat shiftess ole nigger, if yer knows whar he is, to come back home and git his crap in the groun' an', as fur as *I'm* consarned, you jes let him know dat I wouldn't pick him up wid a ten foot pole, not ef he was to beg me on his knees til de millennial day."

The October number of *Electra*, a Belles Lettres Monthly for Young People, published in Louisville, Ky., by Miss Isabella M. Leyburn, comes to us this month in the place of *At Home and Abroad*, which, like its predecessors, has died a natural death, the air of North Carolina not seeming to agree with literary periodicals.

The *Electra* is only five months old, and its proprietor claims for it now a circulation of 2,500. Price $2 per annum, in advance; $2.50 if payment is delayed three months. By the terms of the sale of *At Home and Abroad* the *Electra* will be sent to all subscribers of that Magazine.

The present number has a steel engraving of Professor Edison and in matter and make up is quite equal to the periodical whose place it will probably take in the homes of subscribers; it has some new features which will doubtless recommend it to the young people for whom it is mostly intended.

The Tax Reform and Speakership.

The *Courier-Journal* of October 1st publishes "expressions of opinion" from a great many members of the 48th Congress, pro and con, on the Speakership, Tax Reform, &c., and is forced to the conclusion that Randall is practically out of the race for Speakership, and that Carlisle, Cox and Morrison take the lead. From the many letters we take one from our Congressman, W. J. Green, that will interest our readers.

The Hon. Wharton J. Green, of North Carolina, writes:

Appreciating the force of your premises in letter of inquiry regarding my views, as a member of Congress, on certain points, I have concluded to deviate from a resolution laid down and answer some of the questions therein propounded. First, as to Speaker. Whilst not underrating the merits of the other distinguished aspirants, my first choice for the position is S. S. Cox. "And why?" Because I regard him as eminently qualified, by reason of native intellect, culture and parliamentary experience, supplemented by a consistent Democratic record, to fill the position with credit to himself and to the good of the party and the country. A quarter of a century's service on the floor (within a fraction) with no suspicion of lack of party fealty attaching, and no intimation of place prostitution for personal gain, is entitled to some consideration in this inconsistent and iconoclast age.

Reason sequent, New York is usually the pivotal State in Presidential elections. It is essentially so in the next. Does not political policy dictate the selection of one of her sons for this exalted position? He is said to be the choice of his delegation. That, if not conclusive as to the field of selection, is conclusive as to New York. Over half a century, I believe, has elapsed since one of her sons has wielded the gavel. His State nativity and former representation in Congress, seconds emphatically his nomination. His native, and adopted State, if voting in unison, in all probability would name the President. Who, by extraordinary accident, or merit, as you will, so well qualified to influence both. Again, he is a Northern man; and I, a Southern man (and in my limited sphere regarded as somewhat so pronounced), do hold and maintain that none other should, at this time, be chosen. "Reason why?" It is at best an assailable position; nay, one which invites assault.

Let not he who is called upon to fill it be under the necessity of palliating alleged sectional shortcomings and derelictions, as well as personal. If such a one should be chosen, any disposition to equity or sectional equality in the formation of committees, etc., would be sure to provoke carping criticism from the other side, if not from one wing of ours. To me it seems injudicious on the eve of battle to handicap ourselves with the possibility of dissension thus engendered.

Again, if we are to adhere to party pledge, and tradition, and make tax reduction, civil service reform and economy, our slogan in the next, as it was in the last, contest, no one has the advantage of him on the score of revenue record. And not to force the fight on that issue and the collaterals named, is to me fatuity—worse, madness. The opportunity for doing so is abandoned or lost if one of known high tariff proclivities should be called to the Speaker's chair. Gauged by that standard of requirement, Mr. Cox fills the bill if any does. If any there be amongst the worthy gentlemen whose names will probably be presented in caucus more unequivocally committed to a revenue tariff, and "*revenue only*," then that copy of *The Record* containing the proof has failed to reach me. If not as pronounced as some, for the total abolition of the new mode of Federal taxation, begotten of the necessities of war—the Internal Revenue system—he is by implication in favor of such a modification of its details as will do away with some of its most objectionable feature. Such a change, I assume, as will obliterate the corrupt and the corrupting, oppressive, useless and expensive machinery now employed in its collection. All good Democrats, it would seem, ought to be able to agree with him to that extent at least. To question second I deem it premature to express a Presidential preference. It is a long way off to the nominating convention, and considerations which would warrant a preference now might probably fail by then.

Besides, it is not palpable to my vision, that a seat in Congress should attach more weight to the opinion of its occupant in that regard than should appertain to that of any other good citizen anxious for the success of the party and the good of the country. For one, I am willing to leave the selection entirely to that body whose province it is to make it. Fortunately there is not such a dearth of material that "the old party" must needs be restricted to any one individual as a Presidential possibility. There are at least half a score of "availables," and to discriminate this early were invidious. Only let him be in accord with the dominant and growing sentiment of the age on the controlling question as touched upon, which denies the right of the Government to rob the many for the few, as emphatically as that of the individual footpad, and be his name what it may and his success is assured. If there is anything in signs and portents the time is rife and ready for a change of party administration. The only condition precedent, is the avoidance by a Democratic House of that "worse than a crime," according to Tallyrand or Mirabeau, "a political blunder." Unfortunately, the opportunity for this presents itself at the very threshold. "Tariff revision" "is it to be or not to be?" Is the blunder to be one of omission or commission? Upon the decision depends the blunder. Rightly decided and there will be none. Whilst there are undoubtedly strong arguments for and against, and should be conned with most careful deliberation before the party commits itself: nevertheless, as things now stand, my voice is for *revision*. "And why?" Party consistency requires it, and the country demands it. Not to revise or to make the attempt, is to acquiesce in the tariff reform farce enacted by the last Congress. Not to revise, the party is put on the defensive next fall, and will be called upon to explain its neglect to do so. Is the defensive its proper role? Just so certain as the question was asked and reiterated throughout the last canvass: "Why, if the Republican idea of tariff is unjust and oppressive, did you not undo its consummation when you had the Congress:" will it be reiterated in the coming one? Will the answer: "Only one House" extenuate the omission? Let us hope so, for it will be the best at command, if, "in council of war," the opposite or inert policy, is determined on.

If the Democratic House adopts, and a Republican Senate rejects a modified and very reduced schedule, the responsibility is theirs, and let them escape payment of the penalty, if they can.

GOLD BY THE TON.—One of the richest strikes known in the mining history of California was made three miles south of this place. A pocket of quartz of almost unparalleled richness was found less than one hundred feet from the surface, in which was contained from $75,000 to $100,000, and about two tons in quantity. Much of this might be termed chunks of gold instead of gold-bearing quartz. Some of these pieces of solid gold were about as heavy as a man could lift from the ground. The largest piece was an oval, sixteen by twenty-two inches and six or seven inches thick. This gold is almost black and of the same character as the former rich strikes found in the same mine. We have no doubt that this is the richest find of gold ever known in the United States at one time.

During Friday a ton of this gold-freighted metal was taken out. It is not so rich as the gold streak taken out some time ago, but there is vastly more of it. The value of this bonanza is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The ledge is five feet wide and the whole face of it was held together, as it were, by spikes of solid gold. Altogether, three thousand pounds have been taken from this bunch of ore and the end is not yet. The very rich streak from which this mass of free gold has been taken ranges from an inch or so up to twenty inches in width. The previous seam varied from the thickness of a knife-blade to three inches.—*Amador Dispatch.*

DR. W. B. PHILLIPS.—The Raleigh *News and Observer* thus speaks of the gentleman whose name heads this article: "We are pleased to learn that Prof. Wm. B. Phillips, chemist of the Navassa Guano works, Wilmington, N. C., a graduate of the University of North Carolina, has, in the intervals of his arduous labors in his profession, completed the advanced course prescribed by the faculty in the departments of chemistry and geology, and after passing with high honor, exhaustive examinations, and submitted a thesis of great merit showing original investigations on the subject of "Reverted Phosphoric Acid," has been awarded by the trustees and faculty of the University the degree of doctor of philosophy (Ph. D.) This degree is only given for work and study done, equal to a two-year's advanced course, and Dr. Phillips is the first who has ever gained it from our University. He is among the foremost of the younger scientific scholars of the South, and we will watch his career with much interest, in the belief that he will be a distinguished honor to our State and University."

[From P. M. Hale's Coal and Iron Counties.]

Harnett County

Lies in Middle North Carolina, and was formed from the Northern portion of Cumberland County.

It is bounded on the North by Wake and Chatham, on the East by Johnston and Sampson, on the South by Cumberland, and on the West by Moore.

Its county seat is Lillington, situated on the west bank of the Cape Fear River. It embraces an area of 550 square miles, some 43,000 acres of which is under cultivation. Its population in 1880 was 10,862; though it can easily support double that population.

Its People.—The inhabitants are for the most part of Scottish origin, the names of McDonald, Stewart, Shaw, Campbell, McLean, McNeill, McLeod, McKay, &c., being still prominently associated with the history of the county. While there are few men of great prominence in any particular sphere in the county, still the people, as a class, are singularly intelligent, thriving and industrious, unassuming in their manners, yet markedly generous and hospitable in their dealings with each other and towards new comers.

Its Lands.—Within its bounds almost every variety of soil is found, ranging from the fertile [illegible] lands on the Cape Fear River to the sandy loams of the pine forests. The soil seems naturally to be divided into three great divisions, viz., those lands lying on either side of the Cape Fear, which, though watered by the same stream, are materially different, and that body of pine land in the western part of the county commonly known as the Sand Hills.

Commencing at Lower Little River, the dividing line between Cumberland and Harnett, and running thence from the confluence of the above stream with the Cape Fear along the western banks of the latter stream, there is a large tract of very fertile bottom-lands, varying from one to three miles in breadth, extending eight miles up this river to McNeill's Ferry. From this point up the river, the land corresponding to the above variety of soil is found lying on either side of the river. This body of land lying between the Upper and Lower Little Rivers is enclosed by one fence, established by the General Assembly of 1881 under the "Stock Law Act." This fence connects the two rivers alluded to above, the other boundaries to this section of country being Upper Little River on the North, Cape Fear River on the East, and Lower Little River on the South.

These lands are being throughly drained, and even now they are not excelled in productiveness by any in the State. The staple products are corn, cotton and small grain. From 750 to 2,800 lbs. of seed cotton are produced per acre according to the mode of cultivation employed.

The yield for corn is from 10 to 50 bushels per acre, and no better land can be found in the State for the production of wheat and oats. From recent experiments it has also been proved that tobacco of fine grade can be profitably grown here. About 7,000 acres of this section are opened for cultivation, the remainder being heavily timbered wood-land, consisting principally of white oak, red oak, poplar, sweet gum, ash and hickory. The character of the soil is a gray-colored, sandy loam based upon a stiff red clay subsoil. These lands are susceptible of a very high state of cultivation, and some of them, after one hundred years of cultivation, seem not yet even to have lost their virgin fertility. They are now owned in large tracts, and can be bought in smaller lots at prices ranging from $6 to $12 per acre according to the state of improvement.

On the Eastern side of the Cape Fear the bottom lands are not so wide, and are principally under cultivation. These lands like those on the opposite side of the river are not subject to overflow even during the highest freshets. Adjoining these river bottoms are wider tracts of pine table lands, once considered not very productive, but now under skillful management and with improved methods of farming, have developed into fine farming lands, which extend as high as the Wake County boundary, where the lands become more undulating. Being level and well supplied with water courses, these lands have been found susceptible of easy cultivation, and, all things considered, equally productive and quite as varied in the products as the river lands.

A large portion of this section is still in its native state, but annually larger bodies are being brought under cultivation, and now some of the best and most prosperous farmers in the county are extensively cultivating these lands. They can be purchased in small tracts at from $2 to $5 per acre.

In the western portion of the county there is still another body of land known as the Sand Hills, which is rather sparsely settled, except those portions bordering on Upper Little River. These sand-hill lands, in my judgment, are not surpassed as a grazing country, especially for sheep grazing, by any in the State. This section is composed of rather undulating ground, with vast meadow-lands intervening, which are covered with a luxuriant growth of native grass, and which are watered by many small streams whose banks are studded with reeds and perennial grasses, making this one of the finest of ranges for cattle, sheep, &c., and rendering it especially adapted for stock raising of all kinds. From extensive travel in the Southern States, I may well say that I have never seen, in any of them, a section which would excel this for grazing purposes.

This land, though so bountifully endowed by nature for these purposes, can be bought, owing to the fact that it is now owned in such large tracts, at very moderate prices, varying from 50 cents to $2 per acre.

Principal Water Courses.—This county is unusually well drained and well watered. The Cape Fear is the largest river in the county, running through its centre from North-west to South-east. It is the largest water power in the State, and at Smiley's Falls, the base of which is at Averasboro Ferry in the lower part of the county, the natural situation is especially adapted for the purposes of machinery, the volume of water here being estimated as sufficient, if utilized, to run all the machinery of the Northern manufactories. Just below these falls there is a point, owing to the natural situation of an island in the river, at which a bridge could be built cheaper probably than at any other point on the river. A bridge thus constructed would bring into direct communication the most fertile farming lands of upper Cumberland and Harnett, and should the contemplated railroad from Wilson to Florence be built, the present location of which is about three miles distant from this point, this section of country, by means of this bridge, would contribute no less than 3,000 bales of cotton besides other products for exportation.

Lower Little River is the dividing line westward between Cumberland and Harnett. It is a never-failing stream, the water being perfectly pure, and having as its source the springs far up in the sand-hills. No stream of its size is superior to it as a water power, and for five miles of its course it runs through the famous cotton belt of lower Harnett. It has an average of 60 ft. in breadth with perpendicular banks 20 to 30 ft. in height, its fall averaging 12½ ft. to the mile. Within the limits of this county there are, on this stream, three grist, one flouring and two saw mills and two cotton gins now in operation. A better site for a cotton manufactory could not well be found than this stream and the surrounding country offer.

About the centre of the county there is another stream but little inferior in water resources to the above; known as Upper Little River. The best locations for mills on this stream are probably near its confluence with the Cape Fear, though there are three other mills on it west of Lillington.

Black River, famous for its abundant supply of fresh water fish of all kinds, is about five miles from the Cape Fear, and runs parallel to it through the vast pine belt east of that river.

Besides these, there are numerous other smaller mill streams of varying volume in different parts of the county.

Products.—All the crops common to the South are produced in this county, cotton being, however, at present, the staple product. Vegetables, fruits of all kinds, etc., can be grown here as early and as well as in any section of the State short of the coast. Some portions of the county are especially adapted to grape culture, particularly the Scuppernong and the common varieties of bunch grapes. It has been proved by successful experiments that silk culture can be carried on profitably and at small cost.

Its Capacities.—This county, as a whole, is not yet fully developed, though in certain sections, such as those lying along the Lower Little River and Cape Fear, and in the Eastern part of the county, the farming interests have been very materially advanced, and the lands now show a high grade of cultivation and improvement. Those lands, which have not as yet received a like amount of attention as these, could very easily, on account of the diversified character of the soil, be brought to a state of cultivation which would well repay the small outlay of money needed to bring about this desirable end. In the Eastern and Western portions of this county there are still large bodies of pine forests untouched, besides other varieties and species of trees that are valuable in any market in the world. The timber interest is one of the greatest of the county's resources, and is rapidly growing in magnitude. Those who do not desire to purchase lands at once can rent them, either wild or improved, on very favorable and advantageous terms.

The most probable cause of this county's delay in the onward march of progress is perhaps its poor means of transportation for its abundant products, as well as its very limited railway system. The only railroad which runs through the county is the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, which runs along its Western border through the grazing section of which I spoke above. Should some of the projected roads, the Wilson and Florence, for instance, either run through the county or build a branch road, crossing the Cape Fear at Smiley's Falls, it would develop beyond measure the resources of the county and bring into market some of the most valuable land in middle Carolina. The geographical situation of the county is such that at no distant day there must and will be direct railroad communication between this and her sister counties. The principal markets now for the produce raised are Fayetteville, Raleigh and Smithfield, all being about equally distant from Lillington, the county seat. From the above topographical description of the county, the salubrity of the climate can well be judged. Except in a very few of the bottom lands, the healthfulness of this section is not surpassed in our State.

The school advantages are good, there being numerous first-class schools now in successful operation in different parts of the county. The Christian denominations are all represented, and all have commodious houses of worship in different localities. Stores and small villages dot every part of our land, while the social privileges and advantages are of the very highest order.

The system of county government is good; taxes are lower than in many of the adjoining counties, and property has advanced at least 50 per cent. in the last several years; in short, the capacities of this county are unbounded, and as yet but very inadequately developed, awaiting only greater railroad facilities and larger capital to make it rank equal with any other county in our State.

J. P. H.

North Carolina at the American Exhibition.

[From the Commercial Bulletin.]

At the American Exhibition in the vast building of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute there is more to be seen that awakens interest and excites admiration than at either of the two fairs which have been held there. The executive managers of the Institute began with lofty aims and ambitions. Their first effort was a success, their second surpassed it, and the present marks a new and splendid step in advance, It does not derogate in the least from the great merit and excellence of the thousands of exhibits arranged in the grand hall and broad galleries to say that the first place sought by the majority of adult visitors is the space occupied by the State of North Carolina, for the gentlemen who have that exhibit in charge have sent their invitations to all parts of New England asking her farmers and artisans to pay them a visit, and the response is what might have been expected.

These invited guests hurry directly from the entrance to the broad stairway leading from the platform to the main floor, and then pause before descending to admire the striking scene that suddenly opens up before them. Overhead are broad draperies of the Union, red, white and blue, relieving the sombreness of the deep brown of the iron guiders. In front is North Carolina, her name shining out in letters of frost work (they are made of mica) from a back ground of leaves and moss, the top of the sign being literally covered with small national flags. A neat office is at the fore over which is another sign intimating that information concerning the State may be had there, and on inquiry the guest finds that a small library of publications is at his service, all furnished by the agricultural department of the State, whose commissioner, Hon. Montford McGehee, is there with a cordial welcome for every visitor.

Leaving the office and passing down one of the aisles the first thought of almost every one is: Can it be possible that this rich and varied collection of ores and minerals, of agricultural products and of timbers was all obtained within the bounds of of a single State? "Yes," replies the courteous commissioner, "our State is divided into three sections each abounding in great and varied wealth. Be pleased to look around you and see what nature has done for it, and what its soil yields when experienced farmers cultivate it."

The visitor invariably "looks around" (he cannot help it), and the more he studies the display the greater is his admiration for the wonderful natural resources of the old North State. The following synopsis of what may be seen there will be useful to the Bulletin's readers, although it will be rather in the line of suggestive hints than of a descriptive catalogue.

THE USEFUL MINERALS

of the State include mica, chromic iron, corundum, manganese, kaolin, fire clay, agalmatolite, whetstone, millstone, graphite, limestone, marble, talc, serpentine, baryte, marls, asbestos, soapstone, pyrite and several kinds of building stones. Liberal specimens of all these are displayed in the State's exhibit. In addition to the baser and rough metals and minerals there are precious stones shown in cases, including agate, beryl, diamond, emerald, garnet, hiddenite, (a unique stone) opal, ruby, sapphire and zircon. Among the building stones there are several peculiar specimens, such as the leopardite, from its odd tracings and spots resembling a leopard's skin; also granite with large and irregular green spots. These fanciful workings are probably due to segregations of manganese, and the stone when polished is very handsome. There is nothing like it North. The marbles and sandstones shown are susceptible of a high polish. The marble industry in the State is not yet developed, and the specimens shown at the fair were detached from the surface veins.

THE IRON ORES

of North Carolina are widely distributed over the State, and include all the principal kinds—magnette, limonite and siderite, and most of their varieties and modifications. As in all the other branches of industry, this branch is imperfectly conducted and only a few mines are in first class running order. Some sixty lots are shown in the exhibit. One of the most remarkable and persistent ranges of iron ore in the State crosses the county of Guilford, some ten miles northwest of Greensboro. The ore is granular magnetic, and is everywhere titaniferous. The length of the outcrop, air line, is twenty-eight miles. Another ore belt, running parallel with it and at a distance of three miles from it, known as the Shaw outcrop. There are apparently 200,000 tons of ore above water level, in this particular section, in the ore six foot bed. The ore locally called "powder ore" is unique, being a very pulverulent mass carrying a notable per cent of oxide of manganese, and assays 98.92 per cent pure iron, and is exhibited in considerable quantities. The mine is located one-half mile west of Wooten's Station, on the Air-Line Railroad.

THE GOLD EXHIBITS.

The gold of North Carolina belongs to four different geological positions, and is generally more or less allayed with silver, varying from pure gold on the one side to pure silver on the other. According to the specimens shown in the exhibit, the auriferous ore of the State in a general way embraces nearly one-half of the State, but the productive area contains about 12,000 square miles. Nearly every mode of occurrence of gold known to the geologist and mining engineer finds here an illustrative example, and the same is shown in the specimens in the State's exhibit. The exhibit of native gold and gold-bearing minerals attracts much attention, that from Stanly, Montgomery, Rutherford and Caldwell counties being free milling, and that from the other counties obtained in the form of suphurets. In some of the counties of the State from half a dozen to thirty-three mines are worked more or less. The average assay of gold in the State is about $10 value per ton. In some instances as much as $600 a ton has been assayed. Rowan county is especially prolific in gold mining and milling, and shows many specimens at the fair. A group of mines sixteen miles southeast of Salisbury are now being worked by an English syndicate, and the assays have run from $4.50 to $255.70. The largest gold in nuggets on exhibition weigh 110, 90 and 56 pennyweights respectively, although nuggets considerably larger are sometimes secured. In connection with the display of gold nuggets, quite a number of precious stones are shown. Specimens of copper ores are also shown. Almost all the North Carolina copper mines in the central counties have been first worked for gold. Ingot copper is produced in Ashe county.

USEFUL MINERALS AND STONES.

The scope of the exhibit of specimens of useful minerals and building stones is a surprise to a good many people unacquainted with the resources of North Carolina. For instance, mica mining has been carried on here for years, and one mine in Mitchell county yields a ton of marketable mica a month; and this region furnishes the bulk of this mineral to the world's markets. A chrystal of 812 pounds from a piece of North Carolina corundum is now in the cabinet of Amherst College, Mass. One of the largest beds of kaolin is found near Greensboro; and fire brick is abundant in Gaston county. The colored marbles, capable of a high polish, and greatly valued in architecture as well as in other ornamental arts, are found in Macon and Cherokee counties and on Nontehaleh and Valley rivers. Seventy specimens of building stones are found in the State; these embrace granite of every variety, gneiss, soapstone, talc, limestone, marble, firestone, limerock, sandstone of various shades and texture, syenite and porphory. Builders and others who linger around the North Carolina exhibit find much that is interesting and suggestive in specimens of building stones.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES.

North Carolina is no less famed in manufacturing facilities than in natural resources. The aggregate water power of the State is about 3,500,000 horse-power, and this force is distributed over the entire area of the State. This power is adequate to turn 140,000,000 cotton spindles, and would manufacture three times the entire crop of the country, whereas all the mills in operation on the continent only spin one quarter of it. There are specimens of cotton, raw and manufactured; woods in the rough and polished; tobacco leaf and manufactured tobacco; flour, &c., in sight. The collection of hard woods on exhibition suggests a source of immense wealth. These woods have laid the foundation for extensive manufactures, such as wagons and carriages, shuttles and bobbins, plates and dishes of gum wood, while the most valuable cabinet woods are shipped abroad. The high finish or polish which many of the woods are susceptible of attracts the attention of manufactures of wood. Many of these woods are unknown in New England. Much of the cotton goods manufactured are for local or home consumption. The kinds on exhibition equal the best made anywhere, so far as texture and finish are concerned. The cotton mills in the State now number 64, and operate 2858 looms and 156,030 spindles. The fisheries of the State are the most important along the Southern Atlantic coast, employing over $500,000 capital, and yielding a total value of products to the fishermen of $850,00 annually. Specimens of North Carolina food fish are now being arranged in the exhibit.

Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, as illustrated by this fine supply, will be treated of in the next issue of the *Bulletin*, for notwithstanding her vast mineral and forest wealth, agriculture is the State's principal industry, and an enormous percentage of her citizens obtain from it their livelihood.

"OLD GRIMES IS DEAD.—Concerning "Old Grimes," the recollection of Mrs. Rebecca Harrington, nee Wiggins, who was born in New Jersey, and raised near Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, is that "Old (John) Grimes" was born in Belfast, Ireland, about 1776. He was an educated man of cheerful disposition, at one time an editor in Toronto, Canada, perhaps fifty or fifty-three years ago. He subsequently engaged in the purchase of rags, which he transported on a mule, and used to make his "headquarters" with one William Bigger, an uncle of the said Mrs. Harrington, who lived at Lundy's Lane, half a mile from Niagara Falls. Here Grimes would unload his merchandise, as he said, to "let the rags and mule cool off," and would sometimes stay several weeks. Soon after he began to be recognized as a regular visitor he brought forth several copies of "The Epitaph," "Old Grimes is dead," etc., which he said he had written and printed while in Toronto.—*J. E. Everhart, in New York Tribune.*

Judge David Davis was once making a deposit at a Washington bank, and stood counting a large pile of money at a desk. A well dressed young man stepped up and, with a bow and smile, said: "Judge, you have dropped a bill." Sure enough, there lay a clean, crisp, genuine $2 bill at the depositor's feet. "Thank you," blandly answered the Judge, placing his ponderous right boot over the bill on the floor, and calmly resuming his counting. The sharper, taken aback by the coolness of the proceeding, disappeared, and the Judge was $2 ahead by the transaction.

A shoe factory in full blast manufacturing shoes by machinery will be run on the fair grounds during the State Fair. This is a new feature and will interest large numbers of our people.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY..... OCTOBER 18, 1883.

DIFFERENCES IN THE PARTY.

Things, actions, measures, and objects of all kinds present themselves to the minds of men in such variety of lights, that it is not possible we should all think alike at the same time on every subject, when hardly the same man retains at all times the same ideas of it. To a certain extent this is useful, for "by the collision of different sentiments sparks of truth are struck out and political light is obtained." But the collisions are sometimes too sharp or too violent and the light that was is occasionally put out.

It seems to us that the collisions of sentiment among our Democratic brethren of the press in North Carolina are getting to be of that sharp and violent character which obscures rather than brightens truth. Not a small part of our friends are making vigorous warfare upon the tariff doctrine of the Democratic party. As large a number are assailing the party platform in regard to the propriety of an internal revenue. And so it goes, until there is hardly a doctrine of Democracy which is not by some portion of the party denounced as ruinous to the welfare of the country.

The probable effect of all this, it seems to us, will be necessarily disastrous, and for some time past the OBSERVER has desired to sound a note of warning, and has only refrained lest it should seem to have assumed the disagreeable attitude of lecturing its brother editors, all born, as it was, with a spontaneous sense of capability of forming a correct judgment on any subject to which they may turn their attention. But they may listen with more respect to the words of one of "the fathers."

When we were younger we read a good deal about old Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and much of what he said and wrote. We come of newspaper stock, and the old Doctor is even yet regarded as the patron saint of printers. A speech of his made about one hundred years ago, impressed itself on our youthful mind as one of the most sensible ever spoken in America. It has lost none of its power when read later in life, and it seems to us is particularly appropriate to the situation of to-day.

Dr. Franklin was a very distinguished member of the Convention which framed our Federal Constitution. The work was not done as he wished it done, but when it was done it was ratified on his motion, and after a speech which said about the then situation all that we could say of the situation now, and says it with tenfold the force that it could be said by us.

"I confess," said Dr. Franklin, "that I do not entirely approve of this constitution at present; but, Sir, I am not sure I shall never approve it; for having lived long; I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is, therefore, that the older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. Most men, indeed, as well as most sects in religion, think themselves in possession of all truth, and that whenever others differ from them, it is so far error. Steel, a protestant, in a dedication tells the pope, that, 'the only difference between our two churches, in their opinions of the certainty of their doctrines, is, the Romish church is infallible, and the church of England never in the wrong.' But, though many private persons think almost as highly of their own infallibility as of that of their sect, few express it so naturally as a certain French lady, who, in a little dispute with her sister, said, 'I don't know how it happens, sister, but I meet with nobody but myself that is always in the right.' *Il n'y a que moi qui a toujours raison.* In these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this constitution, with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general government necessary for us, and there is no form of government but what may be a blessing, if well administered; and I believe, further, that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other. I doubt too, whether any other convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better constitution: for when you assemble a number of men, to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence, to hear that our councils are confounded, like those of the builders of Babylon, and that our States are on the point of separation, only to meet hereafter for the purpose of cutting each other's throats.

"Thus, I consent, Sir, to this constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that this is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good. I have never whispered a syllable of them abroad. Within these walls they were born, and there they shall die. If every one of us, in returning to our constituents, were to report the objections he has had to it, and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received, and thereby lose all the salutary effects and great advantages resulting naturally in our favor among foreign nations, as well as among ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity. Much of the strength and efficiency of any government, in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends on opinion; on the general opinion of the goodness of that government, as well as of the wisdom and integrity of its governors.

I hope, therefore, that for our own sakes as a part of the people, and for the sake of our posterity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this constitution, wherever our influence may extend, and turn our future thoughts and endeavors to the means of having it well administered.

"On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish, that every member of the Convention, who may still have objections, would with me, on this occasion, doubt a little of his own infallibility, and, to make manifest our unanimity put his name to this instrument."

THE HOSPITALITY OF BOSTON.

The North Carolina editorial party went to Boston simply as private citizens, but they were treated as if public officials deserving of distinguished consideration. They made their journey chiefly to observe the material development of New England as manifested in its cities and its great manufacturing industries. They went to Boston because Boston is New England, and they thought they could see New England at a glance in the American Institute Fair. They wished also to see for themselves what appearance the North Carolina exhibit—to which such generous space and conspicuous place had been accorded—makes in comparison with those of New England and other sections of our country.

But a feature in the character of the New Englander himself was revealed to us more astonishing than the perfection and extent of his industrial attainments. When the President of the Boston city council welcomed the editorial party to Boston, on Deer Island, he warned us that we might find the wind in his land to blow a little cold, but assured us that its temperature didn't indicate the greeting we should receive. And no man ever spoke a truer word. The newspapers have stated—and the fact cannot therefore be doubted—that in the recent volcanic eruption on the island of Java a great mass of ice came forth with the hot scoriæ. Dr. Dabney and his fellow *savants* in Boston—we forget whether they most frequent the Papyrus or the St. Botolph clubs—can wrestle, if they like, over the chemical possibility involved. But the story has suggested to us that, in the "far azoic ages," when the glaciers touched those New England rocks with a chill hand, some of the great heat of the antecedent period escaped the invader; and that when the Boston race came into existence it all found refuge in the hearts of its people.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We regret to find the following in the report of the proceedings of the General Convention now in session in Philadelphia:

Message No. 9, which was received from the House of Bishops, stated that the House did not concur in message No. 6 of the House of Deputies, giving consent to the erection of a new diocese within the present limits of the diocese of North Carolina, for the reason that it has not satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the episcopate in the contemplated new diocese.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, a committee of conference was ordered on the above message.

We say that we regret this action of the House of Bishops because, though a layman and editor of a secular newspaper, it is our belief that a large majority of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina desire a division of the diocese; and because, what is more to the point, we have the best authority for expressing the belief that it is possible to afford the House of Bishops ample "assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the episcopate in the contemplated new diocese."

We may be allowed, therefore, to express the hope that the committee of conference moved by Dr. Watson may offer such assurance, with the expected and desired effect.

SYMPATHETIC VOLCANOES.—As illustration of the theory well described in Mr. Haywood W. Guion's remarkable book, *The Comet*, that a tumbling in of the earth's crust, on one side of the globe, upon the molten mass within, will certainly be followed by an eruption at some point on the other side, news now comes that at the time when the earthquakes were occurring in Java, noises were heard in the earth in many parts of Colombia and Equador, and slight shocks of earthquake were felt in many places. The sky presented an unusual appearance, and a volcano is said to have become active in Cauca, which has been dormant since the conquest, and, it may be, for long prior to that epoch.

Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., Bankers and Cotton Commission Merchants of New York, have our thanks for an elegant volume giving the "Cotton Movement and Fluctuations from 1876 to 1883." Not the least attractive feature of the book is the handsome face of our friend R. A. Fisher, Esq., a member of the firm, whose picture adorns one of the pages.

We shall have frequent occasion to draw upon the statistics contained in this valuable compilation—an operation which we regret we have no reason for performing upon Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co. themselves.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN OHIO.—In the last issue of the OBSERVER, the probable election of Judge Hoadley as Governor of Ohio was announced. The returns show that on the fullest vote ever cast in the State he has won by a *majority* of 5,000 over the combined vote of the other candidates and that the legislature is democratic on joint ballot by a majority of 30. The victory is in the highest degree important as many adverse circumstances had at one time almost caused the loss of the State to the democrats.

OBITUARY.—Captain William E. Kirkpatrick, a native of Fayetteville, died at Kirk's Grove, Alabama, on the 14th of September, aged 69 years. Captain Kirkpatrick was a member of the Independent Company, and volunteering as a soldier in the Mexican war, he became captain of company I of the North Carolina Regiment. He was a good soldier as he was ever a good citizen. A brother and two sisters still live here.

DEATH OF DR. LEUTE.—Dr. Frederick D. Leute, an eminent surgeon and physician, died in Putnam county, New York, on Thursday last aged 60. He was a native of New Berne, and a graduate of the University.

BOSTON.

As readers of the OBSERVER have been informed, the editor of this paper at rather short notice decided to join his brethren of the North Carolina Press Association in their recent visit to the New England Capital. With more or less of wisdom—as measured by the salt water taste of the individual and illustrated by his experience on the voyage—it was arranged that the journey after leaving the borders of the State should be by steamship from

NORFOLK TO BOSTON, "OUTSIDE,"

that is to say, well to sea, over a track 540 miles from wharf to wharf. The vessel which bore us, a fine steamer of 2,300 tons, was cast loose from her Norfolk dock on Tuesday evening October 2d, in the midst of a thunder storm and a gale which gave the land-lubbers of the party an unpleasant foretaste of the ways of the deep. But the storm passed before we had reached Fortress Monroe; and, barring what may be termed a sporadic tribute to Neptune by one or two of the brethren, the voyage, to the astonishment of most of us, was performed without seaworthy incident. The explanation doubtless lies in the varied information and the wisdom of the water-god who, through his subject waves, enjoys an intimate acquaintance with Boston as with other seaport towns. Thus, he well knew the skill and celerity with which Alderman Woolley and his brothers of the Boston Board could fetch a North Carolinian landsman far past the condition of a marine into that perfect state of enlightenment enjoyed only by an old salt; and so forebore to vex us by his ruder methods.

So the voyage was without unusual incident. In due course of time—that is, about bed time on Wednesday night—as generally happens to those who make this voyage, we sighted the lights on the Eastern end of Long Island; and sunrise, next morning, found us in "Vineyard Channel" which separates Martha's Vineyard from the mainland. Off Nantsett we crossed the French cable; at Duxbury, the English. Cape Cod, the Massachusetts Hatteras, was rounded after noon; and the evening of the second day brought us off "Boston light." The ship's beak was now turned to the Westward, and steaming past Marshfield, Mr. Webster's home, and Fort Warren, familiar to many who will read this, on the left, and Nahant and the lights of Lynn far to the right and North, its course, which lay through the numerous islands that guard the entrance to Boston harbor and then through a narrow pass into Boston Bay, presently brought us to the arms of Col. Pardee of the New Haven Palladium and Capt. F. W. Clark and Mr. Gaither of the Seaboard Air Line, who waited us at the wharf.

Approaching Boston for the first time from the sea, the writer noted the fact that whereas New York, with which he and probably most of his readers are more familiar, is enclosed or surrounded by its harbor,

THE HARBOR OF BOSTON

is enclosed by the city which lies like a horseshoe on its West, North and South shores.

Now of what metal this horseshoe is made the Boston authorities took abundant pains to explain by a method of object teaching very effective; but the relation of its particles as aggregated—to use the scientific phrase which one so readily adopts after a short stay in the American Athens—is a subject requiring an analytical state of mind some days removed from the twist acquired from its crooked streets. We shall therefore leave for another time an account of things seen and heard in Boston as grouped for the sake of their bearing one upon another, and follow the natural path of a chronological statement of what the editors saw and did.

On Friday the whole party numbering some twenty-five, visited the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The building is an imposing one of brick and stone, and covers eight acres on the ground floor and the galleries add probably half as many more. The first sight which meets the eye of the visitor is the great sign bearing the words "North Carolina;" and occupying a large share of the central space which confronts him on entering is the North Carolina exhibit, which may safely be said to be the chief attraction of the whole exhibition. It has been abundantly described in these columns already; but it may be as well to record the fact that every North Carolinian who sees there better than he ever knew before what his State is, better than his State has ever before made it possible for him to see what the world thinks of his State, is impressed with the conviction that the admirably planned and executed work of the Agricultural Department as it is seen of all the thousands who enter that building has given

A HIGHER PLACE TO HIS STATE

in the estimation of the world than any and all other incidents of its history. Looking back at the history of the people of North Carolina, we do not say that this should be so; but we are quite sure that it is so. Upon this result the able and farseeing officers of the Department calculated; and not the least of the material effects of their work will be that through such efforts the world's ear, heretofore deaf to the story of North Carolina's greatness in peace and in war, will be at last gained, and we shall no longer be the football of those who depreciate our actions in the one or the other.

A SWARM OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

A delightful excursion down the Bay on Friday afternoon, where the President of the city council and members of the board of aldermen showed us through the "House of Industries" (in which the city's petty offenders are confined and made useful), and afterwards regaled the company numbering about one hundred with a splendid collation; another visit to the Fair on Saturday morning; a superb banquet at the Parker House given by the proprietors of the *Commercial Bulletin*, Saturday afternoon; another dinner later in the evening given by

THE PAPYRUS CLUB

at the Revere House and attended, on the part of the North Carolinians, by Dr. Dabney, Mr. P. M. Wilson, Mr. London, Mr. Ashe and the writer; a drive on Sunday afternoon

THROUGH CAMBRIDGE

and others of the charming suburbs of Boston; on Monday, a visit to Lynn, where the Mayor and other distinguished citizens met us, drove us through their remarkable city, gave us a great view of Boston and its suburbs and of the harbor and its islands from High Rock, then a drive through delightful Nahant (*Nay-arnt*, the Bostonese call it—the fashionable summer home of the wealthy or distinguished Bostonian), a characteristic fish dinner at the Tri-mountain House on the shore, an opportunity to admire the beauties of St. Stephen's Memorial church, and, after inspection of the newspaper offices, a good send off back to Boston in time for a gorgeous spectacle at the Boston Theatre, where we became again the guests of the city; the press banquet at Young's Hotel on Tuesday night—these and many other things may be the subject of more detailed mention hereafter.

But on Wednesday, the last day of the editorial visit in Boston, we had leisure to accept some courtesies which, apart from the supreme gratification to one's State pride afforded by the exhibition itself and by evidence of the position occupied by North Carolina and North Carolinians in the eyes of New England, were more enjoyed than any of the others. At the invitation of

PROFESSOR SARGENT,

of Harvard, extended through his friend Mr. Edward Kidder of Wilmington, a small party consisting of Mr. Kidder, Commissioner McGehee, Dr. Dabney, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wilson, Mr. Thos. McGehee and the writer, visited him at his magnificent estate in Brookline. Brookline is one of the suburbs of Boston and for the most part contains the elegant residences and extensive grounds of wealthy and distinguished citizens. For be it known that in Boston, wealth and culture, and high position in politics, literature, science and art, go hand in hand. Professor Sargent and his wife are illustrations of this general fact. He is a man of large inherited fortune, and his place of some 150 acres at Brookline is one of the finest country seats I know—yet ne is a distinguished professor at Harvard, the possessor of a magnificent arboretum, and an authority on trees; and his wife is engaged on a work which will consume twenty years to finish: the preparation for the Government of colored drawings of the blooms and leaves of all the varieties of trees, which she executes with consummate skill. After devoting three hours to conducting us over his grounds and through his arboretum and dairy, the professor brought us back to lunch and to farther views of his superb estate. The latter are remarkably fine, as the skill of the landscape gardener has been exhausted in producing beautiful effects of hill and valley; glimpses of water through pretty vistas; farm scenes where herds of alderney are prominent; here tropical ferns, there the semi tropical Carolinian palmetto, and, not a great way off, a fringe of our veritable mountain rhododendron about an artificial lake.

Later in the day, at the invitation of Mr. George Abbott James, Dr. Dabney, Mr. Wilson and the writer visited the famous

SOMERSET CLUB

on Beacon street, where we were shown, among many other interesting things, Webster's silver, on which is a crest with the motto "*omnia deo pendent*," and which was purchased by the club a few years since. There are probably a hundred pieces in the collection. The club house, while not so new or so gorgeous as the new Union League on Fifth Avenue in New York, is a splendid building, and through ivy-hung windows overlooks the prettiest part of the Boston Common (the city park.) Near by, and a little farther down Beacon street, is the dwelling house of the blind historian Prescott, in which during the last fourteen years of his life the greater portion of the work upon his histories of the Spanish conquests was done; and here, in 1859, he died.

And the third and last of the very enjoyable events of this best of all the days in Boston, was the opportunity afforded the writer just before taking the 10:30 train that night for New York of hearing

GOVERNOR BUTLER

speak at Faneuil Hall. It is impossible to describe the queer resultant of the cross between his very remarkably ugly visage and the air which pervades the whole man of the consciousness of great power of brain and will and what they call, for want of a better name, magnetism. Every shake of his head was the signal for rapturous applause, and the manner in which he said "the republican party says Butler must go; but the people say Butler shall stay" was something indescribably funny and impressive.

Boston is a city all by itself. It is manifestly a metropolis—the metropolis of New England—yet in comparison with New York it is a trifle provincial. But it has a character all its own. It is the most interesting city in America—in itself as it stands to-day, and in its traditions and associations. Its very streets in their crookedness, if not benefactions, are beautifiers; and its heart warms to a North Carolinian. Go to Boston, modest reader, and you will know that your State is greater and feel that you yourself are more important than you ever knew before.

CIVIL RIGHTS.—On Monday the United States Supreme Court declared the civil rights law of Congress unconstitutional and void. But the law has served a good long purpose for the party in whose interest it was passed.

The Durham *Recorder* says that Judge Ruffin is so far recovered as to be able to attend to his law practice. He was counsel for Torney Bowling who was tried at Hillsboro last week for killing a negro woman. The jury rendered a verdict for manslaughter, and received a severe and deserved censure from Judge MacRae.

Senator Vance will deliver an address before the Rocky Mount Agricultural and Mechanical Association on Thursday, October 25th.

The Charlotte *Journal Observer* says the Hornet's Nest Riflemen have adopted the Russian helmets and a beautiful green uniform.

The New Assessment.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

Beaufort County.—401,896 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,105,591; of town lots $343,078; of personal property $854,876. Total $2,303,545. Last year $1,745,738. Increase for 1883 $557,807.

Brunswick—396,998 acres of land listed. Value of land $570,929.68; of towns lots $87,500; personals $316,804.65. Total $995,234.33 Last year $918,276. Increase for 1883 $56,958.33.

Burke—216,372 acres of land listed. Value of land $572,002; of town lots $99,650; personals $409,479. Total $1,081,131. Last year $872,158. Increase for 1883 $208,973.

Cabarrus—219,155 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,415,923; of town lots $281,210, personals $1,065,220. Total $2,762,353. Last year $2,315,698. Increase for 1883 $446,655.

Camden—121,301 acres of land listed. Value of land $350,961; of town lots $18,290; personals $209,092. Total $578,343. Last year $421,513. Increase for 1883 $456,830.

Cherokee—306,034 acres of land listed. Value of land $504,234; of town lots $38,840; personals $357,627. Total $900,701. Last year $401,443. Increase for 1883 $499,258.

Chowan—93,648 acres of land listed. Value of land $439,606; of town lots $848,928; personals $222,220.33. Total $848,928. Last year $764,663. Increase for 1883 $84,265.

Dare—150,609 acres of land listed. Value of land $124,168; of town lots $000; personals $37,242. Total $161,410. Last year $167,115. Decrease in 1883 $5,705.

Davie—177,469 acres of land listed. Value $854,461; of town lots $69,345; personals $564,327. Total $1,488,133. Last year $1,086,146. Increase for 1883 $401,987.

Davidson—357,644 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,627,118; of town lots $230,327; personals $974,560. Total $2,832,005. Last year $2,185,537. Increase for 1883 $646,468.

Durham—161,648 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,027,970; of town lots $859,315; personals $1,383,551. Total $3270,836. Last year $2,250,911. Increase for 1883 $1,019,925.

Edgecombe—304,197 acres of land listed. Value of land $2,203,411; of town lots $528,380; personals $1,721,334. Total $4,453,125. Last year $4,070,071. Increase for 1883 $383,054.

Forsyth—222,870 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,089,948; of town lots $1,018,493; personals $1,937,744. Total $4,046,185. Last year $2,990,379. Increase for 1883 $1,055,806.

Guilford—407,494 acres of land listed. Value of land $2,036,019; of town lots $866,319; personals $1,691,833. Total $4,594,171. Last year $3,749,749. Increase for 1883 $853,422.

Halifax—429,392 acres of land listed. Value of land $2,015,152; of town lots $481,587; personals $1,177,661. Total $3,674,400. Last year $2,982,613. Increase for 1883 $691,787.

Henderson—185,694 acres of land listed. Value of land $839,718; of town lots $131,914; personals $329,909. Total $1,301,541. Last year $870,834. Increase for 1883 $430,707.

Hertford—207,548 acres land listed. Value of land $883,490; of town lots $177,600; personals $741,932. Total $1,803,022. Last year $1,366,041. Increase for 1883 $437,981.

Hyde—159,319 acres of land listed. Value of land $433,507; of town lots $11,058; personals $446,779. Total $891,344. Last year $637,036. Increase for 1883 $254,308.

Iredell—360,418 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,874,974; of town lots $539,676; personals $1,417,950. Total $3,832,600. Last year $2,352,569. Increase for 1883 $1,480,031.

Lenoir—230,229 acres of land listed. Value of land $1,238,743; of town lots $316,165; personals $829,196. Total $2,384,104. Last year $1,722,721. Increase for 1883 $661,383.

McDowell—210,500 acres of land listed. Value of land 606,000; of town lots 50,000; personals 75,000. Total 731,000. Last year 746,300. Decrease for 1883 15,300.

Martin—274,823 acres of land listed. Value of land 1,204,276; of town lots 184,353; personals 670,439. Total 2,059,068. Last year 1,386,658. Increase 1883 672,410.

Mecklenburg—311,956 acres of land listed. Value of land 2,782,340; of town lots 1,795,419; personals 2,716,394. Total 7,294,153. Last year 5,952,196. Increase for 1883 1,341,957.

Mitchell—192,261 acres of land listed. Value of land 314,334; of town lots 16,195; personals 208,906. Total 539,435. Last year 222,428. Increase for 1883 317,207.

New Hanover—90,408 acres of land listed. Value of land 438,431; of town lots 3,379,750; personals 1,888,618. Total 5,706,799. Last year 4,922,706. Increase for 1883 784,093.

Northampton—320,101 acres of land listed. Value of land 1,770,576; of town lots 73,550; personals 1,135,876. Total 2,980,202. Last year 2,351,403. Increase for 1883 628,599.

Pamlico—141,416 acres land listed. Value of land 302,493; of town lots 18,940; personals 212,192. Total 533,625. Last year 359,946. Increase for 1883 173,679.

Perquimans—141,568 acres of land listed. Value of land 693,266; of town lots 70,655; personals 369,079. Total 1,133,000. Last year 939,450. Increase for 1883 193,550.

Person—230,485 acres of land listed. Value of land 995,597; of town lots 51,000; personals 701,925. Total 1,748,522. Last year 1,322,241. Increase for 1883 426,281.

Rowan—322,520 acres of land listed. Value of land 1,846,200; of town lots 624,940; personals 1,390,738. Total 3,861,878. Last year 2,923,408. Increase for 1883 938,470.

Stokes—269,435 acres of land listed. Value of land 806,010; of town lots 22,705; personals 468,443. Total 1,297,158. Last year 1,035,959. Increase for 1883 261,199.

Swain—437,491 acres of land listed. Value af land 378,260; of town lots 8,085; personals 91,909. Total 478,254. Last year 226,595. Increase for 1883 251,659.

Tyrrell—118,799 acres of land listed. Value of land 393,272; of town lots 25,775; personals 266,665. Total 685,712. Last year 337,036. Increase for 1883 348,676.

Washington—169,918 acres of land listed. Value of land 435,595; of town lots 90,310; personals 331,517 Total 857,422. Last year 668,481. Increase for 1883 188,941.

Wayne—328,467 acres of land listed. Value of land 2,103,181; of town lots 793,341; personals 1,679,141. Total 4,575,763. Last year 3,327,676. Increase for 1883 1,248,087.

Wilson—220,166 acres of land listed. Value of land 1,431,213; of town lots 511,272; personals 1,317,282. Total 3,259,767. Last year 2,667,767. Increase for 1883 592,553.

Vance—164,895 acres of land listed. Value of land 841,287; of town lots 291,228; personals 736,326. Total 1,868,841. Last year 1,483,243. Increase for 1883 385,599.

SUMMARY, INCLUDING COUNTIES IN LAST ISSUE.

	1883	1882
Bladen,	$1,864,460	1,168,997
Cumberland,	3,221,120	2,321,090
Chatham,	3,138,998	2,256,300
Columbus,	1,577,333	1,306,108
Duplin,	1,724,944	1,273,956
Harnett,	1,081,350	724,783
Johnston,	2,986,927	2,813,671
Moore,	2,157,625	1,560,293
Randolph,	3,140,269	2,264,468
Richmond,	2,336,303	1,963,845
Robeson,	3,276,396	1,892,603
Sampson,	2,294,797	1,545,606
Beaufort,	2,303,545	1,745,738
Brunswick,	975,234	918,276
Burke,	1,081,131	872,158
Cabarrus,	2,762,353	2,315,698
Camden,	578,313	421,513
Cherokee,	900,701	401,443
Chowan,	848,928	764,663
Dare,	161,410	167,115
Davie,	1,488,133	1,086,146
Davidson,	2,832,005	2,185,537
Durham,	3,270,836	2,250,911
Edgecomb'e,	4,453,125	4,070,071
Forsyth,	4,046,185	2,990,379
Guilford,	4,594,171	3,740,749
Halifax,	3,674,400	2,982,613
Henderson,	1,301,541	870,834
Hertford,	1,803,022	1,366,041
Hyde,	891,344	637,036
Iredell,	3,832,600	2,352,569
Lenoir,	2,384,104	1,722,721
McDowell,	731,000	746,300
Martin,	2,059,064	1,386,658
Mecklenburg,	7,291,153	5,952,196
Mitchell,	539,435	222,428
New Hanover,	5,706,799	4,922,706
Northampton,	2,980,202	2,351,403
Pamlico,	533,625	359,946
Perquimans,	1,133,000	939,450
Person,	1,748,522	1,322,241
Rowan,	3 861,878	2,923,408
Stokes,	1,297,158	1,035,959
Swain,	478,254	226,595
Tyrrell,	685,712	337,036
Vance,	1,868,841	1,483,243
Washington,	857,422	668,481
Wayne,	4,575,763	3,327,676
Wilson,	3,259,767	2,667,767
	$112,593,772	$85,747,424

Increase for 1883, $26,846,348.

Supreme Court—Fourth District.

The following is a complete list of appeals from the Fourth Judicial District, so far as docketed on Tuesday last, viz:—

169. Wm. Griffin et als vs. Josephine Griffin.
170. Wm. Griffin et als vs. Josephine Griffin.
171. J. A. Evans vs. Thomas M Smith.
172 J. L. Wescott vs. Rufus Galloway et als.
173. M. T. Leach vs. Town of Fayetteville.
174. A. J. Kivett vs. G. W. Wynne & Company.
175. D. T. Moore vs. Wm. Hinnant et als.
176. F. S. &c. Canal Company vs. A. A. McKethan et als.
177. S. J. Guy vs. Shadrach Mannel.
178. S. J. Hinsdale vs. S. E. Hawley, Adm'x.
179. Moore County vs. G. A. MacRae et als.
180. A. M. McDonald vs. B. J. Morris et als
181. J. L. Wescott vs. J. H. Theese et als.
182. Alexander Jackson vs. Robert Buchanan.
183. State vs. Wesley Wright.
184. State vs. Stephen Barefoot et als.
185. S. A. Young vs. B. T. Barden et als.
186. State vs. Frank Merritt.
187. A. McA. Council et als vs. W. H. Averett.
188. State vs. J. D. Barber et als.
189. J. A. Atkinson vs. W. A. Smith et als.
190. J. H. Aycock vs. R. & A. Air Line R. R. Company.
191. H. C. Watson vs. John Dobbin.
192. D. D. Livingston vs. W. J. Parish.
193. James Mask vs. Lewis Tiller et als.
194. Josiah Evans vs. Cumberland County.
195. W. A. Smith vs. M. A. Abrams et als.
196. Peter MacRae vs. Charles Malloy.
197. W. F. Gibson et al vs. W. H. McLaurin.
198. W. H. McLaurin vs. Michael Cronly.
199. Gil. Patterson vs. Robert Lilly et als.
200. Gil. Patterson vs. Robert Lilly et als.
201. M. A. McEachern et als vs. F. W. Kercheer.
202. State vs. G. H. Crumpler.
203. Pope & McLeod vs. James Andrews.
204. Joseph Smith and wife vs. Frank Brisson et als.
205. Berry Bryant vs. Joseph Kinlow et als.
206. Hybert Atkinson vs. D. McIntyre et als.
207. E. Burns et als vs. Hugh McGregor and wife.
208. H. F. Pitman vs. R G. Ashley et als.

This district will be called on Monday the 29th inst.

Sir Stafford Northcote closed his campaign in Ireland on Friday last with a speech at Larne. He said that in order to develop her resources Ireland needed order and repose, and a firm, steady government, not offers of bribes one day and sensational legislation the next, followed by violent measures of repression. He deemed the land act a beneficial measure if justly administered. There should be no compact, he said, with national disturbers who would seek home rule through new measures for local government, and he warned conservatives to guard against them.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.—The Marquis Tseng, the Chinese ambassador, in the course of his remarks at Folkestone, England, on Friday last, in reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the municipal authorities of that place, declared that the Chinese do not fear contact or wish to avoid intercourse with foreign nations. On the contrary, he said that the Chinese court foreign intercourse, knowing its advantages, but refuse to have their hand forced. The Marquis hoped that the present cordial relations between England and China would ever continue.

The Mitchell Scientific Society.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, Oct. 11, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—It is vain to deny that, in several directions, our Southern States lag far behind their Northern sisters. This is especially true in scientific studies and in the labor they require. We are only beginning to supply our educational institutions with the means for training our youth in science at home. The number of our naturalists is small, and we have but little claim on their gratitude for help in their work, or on the world for additions to its stock of knowledge. In hope of diffusing the true spirit of scientific research, of encouraging those already possessed of it, by preventing their isolation, uniting their efforts, proclaiming their example and increasing their influence, there has been organized lately, at the University of North Carolina, "THE MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY." The centre of this organization is to be at the University where its Executive Committee will reside. There will its meetings be held in hope of filling the young men who resort to that institution with love for nature, and a determination to extend their acquaintance with it after they have left their lecture-rooms and their enforced college work.

All practical scientists, and all who sympathize with them, however they may be scattered throughout our country, are cordially invited to become members of the Mitchell Society. To preserve their union, to maintain the unity of their labors, to develope the life of their Society and to give it an organ for the publication of its discoveries and its criticisms, an annual journal will be issued and every effort made to render it worthy of the Society and of the honored name which it bears. At the University monthly meetings will also be held to be attended by the resident and the student members. These meetings will be made as attractive and as instructive as possible. Special lectures will then be delivered on scientific subjects of general interest; reports will be made on all important progress in each branch of science; historical sketches of distinguished naturalists will be read; experiments and observations will be suggested, described and discussed, and original investigations encouraged. The object is to make these meetings pleasant and so most important factors in the education of the young men of our country, to lift their minds above and direct them beyond their text-books, by deriving from them a life which will stimulate to independent thought and persistent labor, and so prevent a stupefying cram of the memory.

Surely no worthier name could be chosen for this Society than that of Dr. Mitchell. If its name inspire its members with his zeal, energy and perseverance, no doubt need be entertained as to the success of this undertaking. Sufficient encouragement to form this association has already been received, and excellent hope is entertained that it will be very useful and receive the hearty co-operation of all who believe in science.

The present officers of the society are F. P. Venable, President, and J. W. Gore, Secretary, and all communications should be addressed to them.

6.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.—It at length approaches a certainty that the democratic factions in New York city will unite on candidates and go into the elections of November shoulder to shoulder to secure victory in the State, the county and the Senate and Assembly districts. The result in Ohio has had a decided influence in promoting harmony in New York as elsewhere. The positions over which the County Democracy, Irving Hall and Tammany have been mainly quarreling are those of register, two Supreme Court judges and two judges of the City Court, with a view to filling these offices with democrats. It is proposed to secure harmony by interchange of views, mutual sacrifices and conciliation. At the meeting of the Tammany Hall general committee on Saturday a resolution was adopted providing for a joint conference on county nominees on Tuesday, and the chairman was authorized to notify the County Democracy and Irving Hall of this action. As these latter organizations have already signified informally their readiness to accede to the plan of a joint conference, it is expected with some confidence that the outcome of Tuesday's conference will be a ticket that will command general support. It is believed that if the democracy thus united names good candidates for the county offices to be filled they will be elected by majorities so large as to make any opposition appear futile. Mr. Kelly favors the extension of the plan of union in good faith to the nominees for the Senate and Assembly districts as well as to the municipal offices, and it is not improbable that with regard to these too harmony will prevail. Mr. Kelly, it is stated, appreciates the fact that discord would discourage the democrats in the rural districts. He sees that on the eve of a presidential election harmony is indispensable, and he is willing to sacrifice some of his personal preferences and antipathies to secure it. The only new cloud gathering in this clearing political sky is as yet a small one. The citizens' committee of fifty, which last fall sustained Mr. Allen Campbell as a candidate for the mayoralty, and polled some 76,000 votes for him, threatens to repeat its performance. As it was organized for an "off" year, and was not when organized intended to last beyond the contest of last fall, it is doubtful whether its defection from the regular democracy would amount to much. Part of the vote at that time was republican. Its proper democratic strength as shown in the vote for county clerk, was about 58,000. Circumstances are so different in New York now from what they were in the fall of 1882 that it is regarded as hardly probable that the citizens' committee will be able to muster their full forces again.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Mrs. George C. Boniface, the well-known actress, died on Saturday at her residence in North Scituate, Mass. She made her first appearance at the Rochester Theatre at the age of 18 as Mrs. St. Clair, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Rev. David Buell Knickerbacker, D. D., rector of Gethsemane Protestant Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minn., was consecrated Bishop of Indiana at Philadelphia on Friday last.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUNCH.
WANTED.
R. W. HARDIE—Sheriff's Sale.
JAMES D. NOTT—County Officers.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—New Goods.
ROSE & LEAK—Order for Carpets.
GEO. BRANDT—Additional Supplies.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Black Silks.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Summons for Relief.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Butter, Cheese, &c.
GEO. BRANDT—Third Instalment of Dress Goods
THOS. W. DEVANE—200 Acres of Land for Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE STAPLE.—Cotton has been coming in more freely this week, and the hopes of many farmers are brightened, as the weather continues good.

MARSHALS.—NEXT week we will publish a list of the Marshals at the Cumberland Fair. Mr. J. D. McNeill is chief, and a very clever and efficient one he will make.

CORRECTION.—We are requested by the editor of the *Sun* to say that the local item in its issue of yesterday concerning a highway robbery, is incorrect so far as it concerns Mr. McArtan. We understand that the party robbed is named Carter, not McArtan.

EXPRESS MESSENGER.—We learn that Mr. Newby, son of Dr. Newby of Sanford, will take the place of Mr. Krause, who has for some past been acting as messenger between this place and Sanford, but is now to be transferred to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad—a step higher.

ALMOST A FIRE.—We learn that the gin house of Mr. John R. McDuffie, in 71st Township, had a very narrow escape from fire on Friday night last. Accidentally a candle was overturned in the loose cotton. A negro man in extinguishing the fire was badly burned.

SIDE WALK.—We hear some complaint against the pile of brick on the side walk on Haymount at the old Hale house occupied by W. C. Troy, Esq. They have been there for some time, and besides looking bad, they are a serious inconvenience to foot passengers, as they have to take the road in order to pass there.

TURPENTINE STILL BURNED.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Jno. G. Shaw, of Seventy First Township, met with quite a loss by the burning of his turpentine still last week. There was a considerable amount of spirits, rosin and crude turpentine on the yard at the time which was destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

A BUSY PLACE.—If one wishes to see a busy place let him visit the establishment of our energetic friend J. D. McNeill; two cotton gins busy as bees, turning out 10 to 15 bales of cotton daily; the planing mills; lumber yard; and last, but not least to a hungry people, the grist mill—all in active operation. It takes a cool calculating man to attend to all these—and right here you will find him.

STATE FAIR.—Quite a number of our citizens are attending the State Fair. The Independent Company left on a special train on Tuesday morning last. They will act as a special escort in bringing the bodies of the Confederate dead to Raleigh. To-day the State Guard will shoot for the flag. Both of our companies are represented, and we expect one or the other to come out victorious.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. K. Bryan, editor of the *Richmond Press*, passed through this town last week on his way to visit his family.

From the Wilson *Mirror* we learn that our former townsman, Mr. Collier Cobb, who is known as the author of Cobb's Map of N. C., has been elected a teacher in the Graded School of that town. Mr. Cobb is a young man of fine attainments, and will doubtless fill the position with credit to the school and himself.

DEVILRY.—Some person or persons, who for the sake of their families had best remain unknown, have for the third time knocked off the ornamental caps from the fencing of some of our citizens. One gentleman says he has removed all the caps left standing by these fellows rather than be annoyed by them. We know of no principle or sentiment in such brutes to which we can appeal. And can only say if caught, they will receive merited punishment, and will enjoy what little notoriety they may be capable of.

A QUEER INCIDENT.—One night last week Mr. Alderman Holland, living in Carver's Creek Township, was attracted out of his house by the cries of a young puppy, and on going out he saw what he took to be a hog or dog fighting his puppy, he seized a pail of water and dashed it on them, the intruder ran off about twenty paces, and then started back and showed fight, when Mr. Holland picked up a hoe and struck him across the head killing him instantly; he then got a light, and on examination found the supposed hog or dog to be a large fox. This is a queer but true story. We knew that foxes were destructive to poultry, but never before heard of their performing such capers as this.

ZERA SEMON.—The three performances given by Zera Semon in Williams Hall last week were enjoyable. His slight of hand tricks were good and well executed. The trained canary birds and pigeons attracted much attention. The Professor is certainly the finest ventriloquist we have ever seen in Fayetteville. The distribution of presents was no humbug, as quite a large number were given away, among them some very handsome ones, such as a silver watch, china tea sets and bed room sets, silver castors, &c. On the whole they were the best performances of the kind we have ever seen here. Zera Semon must have been pleased with the financial part of it, as the hall was crowded each night.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Mary Buxton; Wm Black; Catharine Baker.
C—Miss Henetta Carver.
H—Charles Hartley; Mrs Sarah O. Hawley.
J—Frank H Janter.
M—P F Murry; Thomas Maxwell; Rev John Moody.
R—Miss Mary Jane Ryndles.
S—Miss Maggie Simmons, 2; Simon Stewart.
W—Robt Womack.
Mc—Duncan McIntyre; Margaret McLean; David McKay; Nat McCormack.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The following teachers passed satisfactory examinations before the County Superintendent, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, on the 11th and 12th insts: Whites—Messrs. James N. Gillis, John McMillan, Mrs. E. G. McKinnon, Malinda McCraney, Misses L. Janie McDougald, Annies McDougald, Mary J. Monroe, Catharine McNeill, Mary A. Buie, S. A. Marsh and Alice Marsh.

Colored—Messrs. A. W. Whitfield, David J. Bryant, W. T. Monroe, Geo. W. Blackwell, W. H. McNeil, Misses Mary F. Scurlock, Caroline Mainor, Susan D. Cain, Hettie McNeil, Lucy J. Sawyer.

We learn that the Superintendent expresses himself as pleased with the proficiency of the above, and thinks he sees marked improvement within the past two years in the scholarship and fitness of those who apply for teachers' certificates. He also says there is more interest taken in the public schools by the better classes of our citizens, and on the whole feels encouraged in his work.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met at the Court House on the 13th October according to adjournment. Present Thos. G. Hall, Chairman, W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue and A. A. McCaskill.

R. W. Hardie, Sheriff, offered the additional bond for taxes as required in the sum of $50,000, which was accepted and ordered to be registered. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be notified that he will ae required to comply with the provision of Chap. 33, Acts 1879.

1st. To receive and keep separate accounts of all county moneys.

2d. To post an account at the Court House door of receipts and expenditures on the first Monday in each month.

3d. To call on the Sheriff and all officers having county moneys in hand at least once in each month to pay over to the Treasurer.

3th. To exhibit his account once a month to the Commissioners to be examned, &c.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Oct. 16, Noon.—Cotton quiet at 10⅝ cents for middling uplands and 10¾ for Orleans. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: October 10.46c; November 10.50; December 10.59c; January 10.75c; February 19.89c; March 11.03c. Spirits turpentine 40@40½. Rosin $1.50@$1.57½.

Liverpool, Oct. 16—Noon—Cotton—market dull and easier, uplands 6d; Orleans 6¾d; receipts 8,850 bales, of which 4,200 were American.

1:30 P. M.—Uplands 6 15-16d; Orleans 6 1-16d. Uplands, l. m. c., October delivery 5 55-64d; October and November delivery 5 52-64d; April and May delivery 5 63-64d.

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.—Placards have been posted on the Island of Hainan threatening mandarins and foreigners with death. Naval protection is necessary. A serious riot has taken place at Foo Chow. A renewal of the rioting was prevented by the interference of the French consul.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Canton says the depression in trade thers is increasing, owing to fears that the French fleet will blockade Canton.

A riot has occurred at Foochow, owing to the French consuls having objected to the burial in ground adjoining the foreign consulate of a Chinaman who had died from cholera. The temper of the Chinese at all of the treaty ports is dangerous.

A Hong Kong dispatch to the London *Standard* says: "Civil Commissioner Halmond is much depressed on account of the present position of affairs. He has expressed the opinion that France failed to act with due energy when she had an opportunity, and he believes that the immensity of the present task is the natural result of her inaction. The Franco-Chinese merchants assert that France has only two courses—to fall back on the Bounee treaty or prepare to march on Pekin."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER CAPE FEAR.—In a conversation with one of our most intelligent and observant steamboat captains, recently, the reporter asked him if he had noticed any improvement in the river from the work which had thus far been accomplished under the late appropriation from the general government. His reply was that the only jetty put in and completed was at "The Cypress," which had caused an improvement, in the way of deepening the bed of the channel, of not less than one foot. He thought it would amount to more than one foot, but to be entirely safe he would put it at that. As to the result of the removal of the overhanging branches of trees along the lower part of the river, the improvement had been more marked and noticeable than he had thought possible. As to what may be expected when all the jetties are put down and the work completed, there can be nothing but conjecture, but the improvement so far is calculated to foreshadow the best of results.—*Wil. Star.*

William Wilson, son of a prominent citizen, of Lewis county, W. Va., went hunting Saturday and treed a coon on the farm of a Mr. Warner. The latter objected to the hunters chopping the tree down, and in a quarrel Wilson struck Warner a fatal blow with a club.

MARRIED.

CLARK—RUSSELL—Near Manchester, at the residence of D. M. Clark, on the 10th inst., by Rev. D. Fairly, Mr. JOHN F. CLARK to Miss EMMA RUSSELL.

DIED.

SELLARS—In Robeson county, near Antioch church, on Sunday last, the 14th inst., of heart disease, MRS. MARTHA SELLARS, wife of James W. Sellars, in the 42d year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Sailor's Wife the Sailor's Star Shall be

* * * The boy's pock-marked face showed he had had his share of suffering already. Accompanying him was a robust figure, whose fair complexion was sun burnt, and told of his sailor's life. My wife," said he, "asked me to take a ticket in the Monthly Drawing for September (the 160th) of The Louisiana State Lottery, of M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., and now I present one-fifth of the ticket No 69,519, which drew the capital prize of $75,000 for $1." * * *—*Extract from a local, New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Sept.* 14.

THE HEALTH AND BEAUTY OF CHILdren can be restored by giving them Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to kill the worms that darken their complexion.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do success-fully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S
REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	9@10
Sides,	8½@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD —	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.60
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	9½@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	20@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.00@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 25@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.15
Virgin Dip	$2.25
Spirits	34@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 16—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 36¾ cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.10 for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained, with small sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.75 @2.10 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—⅌ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $.400@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

Additional Supplies
AT THE NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE.

5 CASES KENTUCKY JEANS; 2 cases Cassimeres; 3 cases 4-4 Bleaching; 50 doz. Corsets; 25 bales Alamance Plaids and Yarns; 75 cases of Boots and Shoes.

Wholesale customers will please call, examine the stock and get posted.

Boston and New York Prices and Terms guaranteed.

GEO. BRANDT,
28 and 30 Hay Street, adjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar.
Oct 18, 1883. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

2,000 DOZEN BEST GRANITE PLATES.
100 " " C. C. "
500 Sets best and common Granite Cups and Saucers.
Color Band and Decorated Chamber-sets.
Decorated and White China Tea-Sets.
Large line of Fancy and Plain Lamps.
Best Lamp-Chimneys in market.
Ninety different patterns of Pocket Knives—make of Rodgers, Wostenholms, Fisher, Walden and others. A full invoice of Silver-plated Casters, Pickle-stands, Butter-dishes, Spoons and Forks.

—ALSO—

Knives and Forks, Razors, Coffee-mills, Sad-Irons, Seives, full line of Stamped and piece Tinware, Brooms, Baskets, Bird-cages, Foot-mats; &c.; with my usual full line of general Crockery and Glassware.

Wholesale and Retail.
TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE.
Oct 18, 1883. 37-4t

200 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE,

SITUATED in Cumberland County, N. C., directly on the road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, also on the line of survey of the Wilson & Florence Railroad, 10 miles from Fayetteville, on the east side of Cape Fear River. There is an excellent dwelling house, large apple and peach orchards of choice frut; has a number of tenant houses and a good mill site. Some 300 acres are cleared and a portion of it is in a high state of cultivation.

This is one of the most desirable places in the county, noted for its pure water and good health. About three-fourths of the land has excellent clay subsoil and produces finely.

It will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Payments made easy.

THOS. W. DEVANE,
Savannah, Cumberland County, N. C.
Oct 18, 1883 37-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON Monday, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1883, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about 416 acres, and bounded as follows: On Little River, in Carver's Creek Township, and known as the W. B. Surles residence, to satisfy executions in my hands for collection against W. B. Surles and others, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said W. B. Surles.

R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff
Oct 17, 1883. 37ts

County Officers.

ALL Justices of the Peace and other County Officers, including the Sheriff and Clerk of the Court, having or in any way receiving County moneys are hereby notified that the law requires them to pay over and account for all such moneys, at least once in each month, to the County Treasurer.

JAMES D. NOTT,
Treasurer of Cumberland County, N. C.
Oct. 18, 1883. 1t

FOR SALE BY
PEMBERTON & NEWBEURY.
AT COOL SPRING MILL,
1,000 Common Bedsteads.

WOULD invite the attention of builders to our stock of Columns, Brackets, Scroll Sawing and House-furnishing Goods in general. Turning and Carving a specialty. We also keep the Mill well stocked with corn, and orders for Meal or Feed left at the office of E. L. Pemberton or at the Mill will receive prompt attention.
Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883 36tf

WANTED,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY to learn the printer's business. Apply at this office.

BLACK SILKS.

FRANK W. THORNTON
shows
SAVOIE'S CASHMERE ROYAL
BLACK SILKS,
which for beauty of finish, and pureness of dye have no equal.
TAPPISIER LYONS BLACK
SILKS,
pure vegetable dyed and warranted.
AN IMMENSE LINE.
POPULAR PRICES.
55c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

THIRD INSTALMENT
OF
Dress Goods,
Just Arrived.

OWING to the unprecedented large sales of our Dress Goods we have now a new importation of
600 PIECES OF HANDSOMELY
ASSORTED WOOLEN DRESS
GOODS IN STORE,
from 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents per yard.
CASHMERES from 12½ to 75 cts. per yard.
NEW STYLE SURRAH TRIMMING SILKS in all shades.
250 DOLMANS, SACKS and JACKETS, in Black and Drab, for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Waterproofs. Salem N. C., Charlottsville, Va., Cassimeres and Jeans.
Imported Beavers and Fancy Cassimeres.
ZIEGLER BROTHERS, BAY STATE and G. B. SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, Gents, Boys and Youth.
Holt's Knitting Cotton in all colors, etc.
Please call at Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, Nos. 24 and 26, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
GEO. BRANDT.
Oct. 18, 1883. 37tf

Order for Carpets.

IF you can not find in our stock such patterns of
CARPETINGS
as suit your fancy, we have a beautiful assortment of choice samples,
Direct from the Manufacturer,
from which you can make your selections to order. We can have them made in New York if desired.

ROSE & LEAK.
Oct. 18, 1883. 1t

"H."
"H. H."
"H. H. H."

"HUSKE'S"
"HARVEST HOME,"
"HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE."

AT A. S. HUSKE & CO'S
well known stand can be had FRESH OYSTER and SODA CRACKERS.
POWDERED CRACKERS, something nice for frying oysters, cutlets, &c., &c.
SARATOGA CHIPS—new in this market. Call and try a pound.
HARVEST HOME BREAD PREPARATION, recommended highly and guaranteed to be as good as any preparation on the market, and cheaper than most. Buy one package from your grocer and be convinced. For sale by package or by case at factory price at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.
We buy the best and think we can defy competition in this line.

CANNED GOODS.
A large stock of fresh canned Vegetable, Fish and Fruits; also, Jellies and Preserves in great variety.

L. Q. C. L.
Another lot of the celebrated L. Q. C. L. Cigars just received. Also, a sample lot of "Etelka," a new brand, which we think will give satisfaction.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

AT
Huske's Hardware House
can be found
SHOVELS, TONGS, FIRE DOGS, SPADES, RAKES, GRUB HOES, MATTOCKS, HINGES, AXES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, SHOT, POWDER, CAPS & SHELLS, IRON, RIMS, HUBS, SPOKES, WHEELS, &c. &c.
In fact a complete stock of HARDWARE.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Oct. 18, 1883. 37tf

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Henderson Stevens, *against* Bella Stevens. } Summons for Relief.—In Action for Divorce.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County—Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Bella Stevens, the Defendant above, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Cumberland, on the 14th Monday after the 3d Monday of August, 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint, which has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County; and let her take notice that if she fails to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 15th day of October, 1883.

(Signed) T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Clerk Superior Court Cumberland County.
D. ROSE. Plaintiff's Attorney.
Oct. 18, 1883. 37-6t

LUNCH.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION will furnish Lunch at reasonable charges at the Fair Ground on Thursday and Friday of Fair week, 8th and 9th of November. Proceeds to be applied for the relief of their poor the coming winter.
Fayetteville, Oct. 18, 1883. 37tF

Important Notice to Creditors of Fayetteville.

ALL creditors of the town of Fayetteville are hereby respectfully notified that according to the requirements of an Act of Assembly, ratified March 8th, 1883, entitled "An Act for the relief of the creditors of the former town of Fayetteville." &c. See Acts 1883, Chapter 112, Sec. 19, Private Laws. Any debt which is not on or before January 1st, 1884, brought within the terms of compromise provided by said Act, shall not be entitled to receive any benefit therefrom.

The holders of any debt or claim intended to be compromised must present the same either in person or by some duly authorized attorney on or before said January 1st, 1884, to the undersigned committee at the office of John D. Williams in Fayetteville.

The committee have heretofore sent copies of said Act to the several creditors so far as they were known, and if any creditor has failed to receive a copy one will be sent on application.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. A. GUTHRIE, } Com.
N. W. RAY,
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1883. 36tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug 18, 1883 36tf

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

I HAVE just returned from the North with a large and handsome stock of
Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.
Call and examine my stock and see for yourself.
Miss M. H. SMITH, No. 19 Hay St.
Oct 11, 1883 36-2t

A Good Farm for Sale.

FOR further particulars, apply to
J. T. TOWNSEND,
Hope Mills, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Oct 11, 1883 36 4t

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.
Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 273 *pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fixty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume* 12*mo. Cloth*, 425 *pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by
E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

A Proclamation by the Governor.

$200 Reward.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that Duncan McEachern, late of the County of Robeson, stands charged with the murder of Anderson Toy: And Whereas, it appears that the said Duncan McEachern has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Duncan McEachern to the Sheriff of Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the one hundred and seventh year of American Independence.

THOS. J. JARVIS.

By the Governor:
G. L DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Duncan McEachern is a negro, about 5½ feet high and about 22 years old. He has a small, black moustache, red eyes, a keen, sharp nose, short fingers and a blunt head, small and round. There is a slight impediment in his speech and he has a downcast look when spoken to.

As the murder was committed in Cumberland, the criminal if captured, may be delivered to me.

R. W. HARDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.
Oct 4, 1883 35-6t

State Colored Normal School.

THE next session of the State Colored Normal School will open MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1883, at the Howard School building, Fayetteville, N. C. Books are furnished to all students without charge. Tuition free.

For further information address
E. E. SMITH, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sep 28, 1883 34-1m

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.

—ALSO—

A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

Latest Styles of Millinery Goods.

We have now open a large and varied assortment of
Pattern Hats and Bonnets,
of the prevailing shapes and colors. Many new Fancy Goods and Notions have been added to our stock. A line of Infants Cloaks and material for making them; Basket and Plaid Flannels; also, Opera and White.

JEWELRY.

Plated Setts and Scarf Pins, Bracelets of the latest patterns, Ladies Collar Buttons, Celluloid Sets, Pins and Bracelets and Rubber Bracelets.

Birds, Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Gloves, Hoods, Shawls, Zephyr, Corsets and everything in a first-class Millinery and Fancy Goods House.

First-class Milliners and satisfaction guaranteed.

Call early and often at
MRS. DYE'S, No. 17 Hay St.
Fayetteville, Oct 11, 1883. 36tf

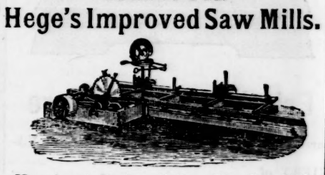
SOMETHING TO EAT
AND
Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,
Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour.	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar.	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
Smoke the Square Cigar.
ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.
Goods Delivered Day or Night.
J. A PEMBERTON, JR.
Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

JAS. S. EVANS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Hege's Improved Saw Mills.



Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.
A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers,

KEEP always on hand all sizes and styles of Coffins and Caskets, from the common pine coffin to the finest velvet covered casket. We are also prepared, when wanted, to take charge of bodies as soon as dead, and all necessary arrangements made for the funeral. If necessary we can keep bodies for a whole week without any discoloration of the face or any offensive odor. The junior partner of the firm will give his personal attention in all cases entrusted to our charge. We also have the finest two horse hearse in the city, which will be furnished, when wanted, either in town or in the country. We have just finished our new and handsome store on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery. We have the handsomest Furniture Store that has ever been in Fayetteville. We have on hand and are receiving daily from the northern markets the largest stock with the greatest variety that has ever been in the city. Bedsteads, Mattresses, Chairs, Sofas, Bureaux, Sideboards and Wardrobes, of all styles and prices; Bedroom suites, Walnut and Poplar parlor suites; What-Nots, Hat Racks, Towel Racks, Tables, a nice lot of Baby Carriages, and in fact anything that is wanted in our line, we have it. Come one, come all. We will take great pleasure in showing you around, whether you want to buy or not Old Furniture repaired and made to look as good as new, at a very small cost. We are also prepared to put down carpets, hang window curtains or any thing that is needed around a house in our line. We have some very fine Extension Window Cornices which we will sell cheap.

We thank the public for their past favors, and by strict attention to business and very low prices, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, Sep. 13, 1883 32-2m

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. [2-tf

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,
NOS. 41 AND 43 NORTH SIDE PERSON ST.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
SHOES, &c., &c.,
GROCERIES—Heavy and Light,
HARDWARE,
PLOWS, CASTINGS, HAMES, COLLARS,
TRACE CHAINS, &c.
Confectioneries,
Tobacco, Cigars and Notions,

They offer a large stock and good selection of everything that one could wish, and the public will always find them prepared to supply their wants.

The removal to our new stand has given us ample room for the exhibit of our goods and the accommodation of our customers.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Sep 13, 1883 32-3m

F. F. F. F. G's.
Fresh, Fine, Fancy Family Groceries and Provisions.
No. 47, Person Street.

New Store---New Goods.

WE call the special attention of the families of Fayetteville and vicinity to our extensive and well assorted stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, as follows:

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE FLOUR,
PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR,
BEDFORD FAMILY FLOUR,
MAPLETON FAMILY FLOUR,

Ferris' Hams, Tongues, Breakfast Strips, Bacon, Lard, N. O. and Cuba Molasses, White Drips, Syrups, Sugars, Teas, Gilt Edge Butter, English Dairy Cheese, Rice, Vinegar, Hominy, Sea Foam, Soda, Soaps for Toilet and Laundry, Starch, Candles, Lye, Tubs, Baskets, Brooms, Buckets, Sugar and Coffee Bail Boxes, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Candies, Nuts, Cakes, Jumbles, Soda Biscuit, Lemons, Imported Worcesterhire Sauce and Sardines, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Java Cinnamon; Potted and Canned Goods—Game, Turkey, Ham, Chicken, Beef, Tongue, Assorted Meats, Salmon, Lobster, Oysters, Brandy Peaches and Cherries, Pickles, assorted Lunch Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Peaches, Tomatoes; a variety of other Canned and Potted Meats and Fruits.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Also on hand a variety of Pure Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors for medicinal use, such as Fine PURE Rye and Corn Whiskies, Apple, Peach and Blackberry Brandies, PURE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY, Holland Gin, Jamacia Rum, Port, Sherry and Madiera Wine, Dublin Stout, Bass & Co's Ale, Lager Beer by the dozen or by the keg, ready tapt for family use.

R. T SCANLIN, Ag't,
No. 47 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 20, 1883. 33-1m

IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD WHY
I RECEIVE THE LARGEST
SHARE OF PATRONAGE ON
GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Clothing
OF ANY HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE.

IT IS SIMPLY BECAUSE I TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN OFFERING TO MY MANY PATRONS SUCH
Styles & Prices
AS WILL SAVE THEM THE TROUBLE OF LOOKING ELSEWHERE.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE SOUTH.—An index to the drift of the lumber trade is afforded by the statement recently published to the effect that in three years the number of saw mills in Arkansas has increased from 319 to 1,200. Moreover, the growth of the Arkansas timber cut is not to be measured alone by the number of mills. There is also a marked increase in the average capacity. The assault upon the Southern pine forests and the valuable hard wood timber has begun in earnest, and the great lumbering centres are rapidly shifting from Michigan and Wisconsin to other quarters. Of course, there is a large amount of timber still standing along the Canadian border, and there are various indications that the lumber famine predicted by the foresty people is still quite distant, but the fact is clear that the accessible forests in these regions will not long keep busy all the mills that have been erected there. The oft-predicted lumber boom in the South is no longer an event of the future. It has begun.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE UNITED STATES RICHER THAN GREAT BRITAIN.—Statistiticians have pronounced the United States to be not only potentially, but actually, richer than the United Kingdom. Counting the houses, furniture, manufactures, railways, shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, crops, investments, and roads, it is estimated that there is a grand total in the United States of $49,770,000,000. Great Britain is credited with something less than $40,000,000,000, or nearly $10,000,000,000 less than the United States. The wealth per inhabitant in Great Britain is estimated at $1,160, and in the United States at $995. With regard to the remuneration of labor, assuming the produce of labor to $100, in Great Britain 56 parts go to the laborer, 21 to capital, and 23 to Government. In France 41 parts go to labor, 36 to capital, and 23 to Government. In the United States 72 parts go to labor, 23 to capital, and 5 to Government.

AGRICULTURAL.

DRESSING MUTTON.—Every one at all familiar with mutton, knows that the "smell" of some is much more pleasant than that of others. Different opinions are entertained by different persons as to the cause of this difference. Some persons believe the strong "sheepy" odor comes from permitting the wool to touch the flesh during the operation of skinning; others regard with quite as much disfavor the touch of entrails. Our opinion is expressed in what follows. It is the method of a Kentuckian of much note—C. M. Clay: First he withholds all food from the animal for full twenty-four hours or more before slaughtering, but gives in the meantime all the water it will consume. When ready to slaughter, he has all things in readiness, in order that the job may be accomplished in the shortest time possible, when the sheep is hung by the hind legs and the throat quickly cut, severing all the main arteries at once, and the moment life is extinct the work of disemboweling is accomplished, and the skin taken off in the shortest time possible. The result is meat of the most delicious flavor, without a taint of the rank offensive odor and equally offensive flavor so often accompanying meats of this kind. He never selects a lamb for delicate meat, but always chooses a full grown sheep, from two to three years old.

JUVENILE ATTENDANTS.—If farmers and others who have plenty of land for raising poultry, would give their feathered stock to their young sons and daughters, with permission to enjoy and own any profit that might accrue therefrom, they would soon be convinced that there is something in it. There certainly is no more health-promoting exercise than that afforded by caring for or having the management of a flock of poultry; and if the flock is one of any of the pure breeds, there is an addition to the exhilerating influence—an enthusiasm that causes what might otherwise be considered a task to become a pleasure, and therefore, profit and pleasure are combined. Another advantage is, that raising poultry on the farm can be attended to quite as well, if not better, by women and children than by men, thus economizing the labor of the whole family, and directing it into the production of profit for the general purse.—*Ex.*

TREATMENT OF HEIFERS.—It is advisable to lengthen the milking period of a heifer as much as possible, both to encourage the habit of milking and to give the udder a good form and large capacity. The third year of a cow's life is the most important, and the treatment during this period requires care. The young animal is growing and maturing, and acquiring its future character. To make a copious and long milker of the young cow is very desirable. To do this a heifer should not be bred again for at least six months; she should be well fed, so as to encourage her growth and her milk production, and she should be milked as long as she will give even a pint, up to within a month of her coming in again. This will tend to form the desired habit of long and abundant milking and give the cow a large udder.

GRAPE CULTURE IN CAROLINA.—A Guilford nurseryman informs us that he gathered four thousand pounds of grapes from a young vineyard, covering less than two-thirds of an acre, which netted him $80. The season this year was unfavorable, and the price at which the grapes sold—2½ cents per pound—was not as good as usual. Besides this, he brought his baskets from the North, which added greatly to the cost of getting them to market. Concord grapes, from the North, are now selling in this place at fifteen cents a pound. If our people could keep their grapes until fall their profit would be enormous. Just think of it—$600 received for grapes gathered on less than one acre. Besides all this, the Concord never fails to bear and mature in this section of North Carolina. The Hartford and Ives seedling are earlier and nearly as reliable.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

FALL PRUNING.—Do not prune too early in the fall, as such work can be done later on, when no danger from pruning will occur, as may be the case with earlier operations. It is time enough when the leaves have all fallen and the vines have but little flow of sap.

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.

THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

NEW CROP.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfr'g Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,

OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"
"CLYDESDALE,"
AND
"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

D. H. Wilson & Co.,

375 and 377 Washington St., New York, sole agents in the United States.

W. S. PRIOR, Salesman.

Sep 13, 1883 32-tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Aug 23, 1883 29tf

SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I INVITE critical attention to the various brands of Cigars I am selling, as follows:

"Senator Ransom," "Pilot," "Our Guarantee," "Fortuna," "Trabuko," "Pony Ranger," "Cheek," "Solon Shingle," "Little Jewel," "Silver Ash," "Champion," "Escepcion."

These were bought from different manufacturers (whose cigars have given the best satisfaction here and elsewhere in North Carolina) at the very highest cost that would admit of their being retailed at the prices charged for them. I also keep the "Duke of Durham" Cigarette.

My endeavor is to please regular customers and secure trade. H. R. HORNE.

Aug 16, 1883. 28tf

E. J. HALE & SON,

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,

LAW OFFICE,

GREEN STREET

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 24, 1883 16-1y

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GARGET IN COWS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO.,
(Please Mention this Paper.) Charlotte, N. C.

TO THE FARMERS!

Having built a new and convenient Gin House, and having a

First-Class Gin

with everything in good order; with good location, careful and attentive hands and MY PERSONAL ATTENTION, I feel confident of my ability to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with their ginning.

Charges One-Twentieth.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Seed Cotton.

☞ Cotton from east side of C. F. River toll free.

Come and see me at the Merchant Mills.

JAS D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1883. 32-3m

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a willful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans T. M. Wescoat, Manager	$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,900
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin President	88,350
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13 150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,200
Total paid as above	$2,253,650
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627 410
Total paid by all	$4,881,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.☜

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, November 13, 1883—162d Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75 000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12.000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Oct. 11, 1883. 36-5t

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

MACHINISTS

AND

Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,

Machinists and Blacksmiths,

At McLauchlin's Old Stand,

Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

Fayetteville, July 19, 1885. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarter for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.

June 28, 1883. 21tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-1y

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" ump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, PALACE,
SCHOMACKER, ESTEY,
HALLET & CUMSTON BURDETT,
UPRIGHT CLOUGH &
AND SQUARE WARREN
PIANOS. ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.

Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.

☞ Send for catalogue and prices.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1883 27tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

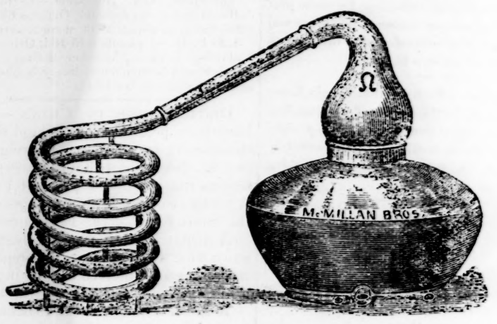
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. McMILLAN BROS. 18tf

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy,

Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1880 11tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at ?	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf